

ancient family, since they trace their descent from the Archangel Michael.

Mr. Spurgeon in a little address the other day said that there were some things about which a man was quite certain, and he was not to be reasoned with about these. To those of the present day who would say to him "Oh, possibly there is a God; possibly the Gospel is true," he would reply, "Oh, possibly, my dear sir; possibly I have a wife. I have spoken to her a short time since, and I have spoken to God since then." Regarding the doctrine of prayer and its merely reflex influence on man, he could only say that he was not yet reduced to such a state of mental vacuity as to accept that doctrine.

Garibaldi, as he lies on a little couch in his daughter's house in Genoa, is able to receive but very few among the people who throng to visit him. Those who enter go out treading on each other's heels, having no eyes for anything but the gray head and wasted face lying on the pillow. The General looks terribly ill, but keeps a cheerful mien. He does not seem upon the attempt to carry on a conversation in English, having never recovered from the shock of the disease made during his visit to England, that Leicester was pronounced "Lester." He would divide it into four syllables at least, giving it by sonorous pronunciation a fine old Roman flavor, but he talks French fluently.

Mr. Thomas Hughes, in speaking of the pretty hotel at his colony of Rugby, says that Dr. Ainsworth, of this city, has named it the "Tabard," in memory of Chaucer's Tabard Inn, which was pulled down six years ago. Dr. Ainsworth happened to be in London at the time, and bought some of the bannisters of the old inn. These he has presented to the Tabard, and they are to be put up there, with an inscription to the effect that Mr. Hughes had them.

Mr. Hughes has been delighted, since his arrival in B-som, with the news that the publishers of the city have enlisted those of New-York and Philadelphia, with the result of a gift of more than 12,000 volumes for the library at Rugby.

LONDON, Oct. 20.—Among those who have accepted invitations to attend the Lord Mayor's banquet on the 9th of November are Premier Gladstone, and other members of the Cabinet, M. Chasselot-Lacour, French Ambassador, and the Hon. Russell Lowell, American Minister.

GENERAL NOTES.

A petrified woman has been discovered near Cascade Lake, Nev. An Indian fisherman was going out to fish at the time, and when pushing off his boat struck against something which attracted his attention. He investigated the matter and found a petrified hand protruding from the sand and pebbles on the beach. In a short time he had unearthed a woman in a complete state of petrification. It was small in size, brown in color, and scrawny and emaciated. The petrification had a botched appearance, and the body originally must have belonged to a shrivelled, sickly woman. The left breast was well developed, but the arms and legs were not much larger than the hand. It would have been 150, and probably twice that, when she died. The petrification was nearly 200 pounds.

A big locomotive has recently been constructed for use on the New-York Central Railroad. It is named "William H. Vanderbilt." It is an "eight-wheeler," with driving wheels six and a half feet, thirty-three inch truck wheels, fifty-inch boiler and cylinders eighteen by twenty-four inches, and is furnished with air-brakes and the new "spark arrestor," somewhat improved. It is claimed that the locomotive can draw twenty loaded coaches. This will be a vast improvement, as the old model engines have had trouble with sixteen, even when two engines were drawing the train. The Vanderbilt arrived at Syracuse from Schenectady on her first trip, and is said to have run at 40 miles per hour, with ease. Captain Alfred Aldred, the engineer, who has charge of the new engine, says that it weighs to a charm.

Mr. D. G. Croly suggests in one of the trade journals that when the World's Fair is held in New-York it will be easy to obviate some of the embarrassments of these international exhibitions, namely, the fact that they call into existence offices which are useless after the display is over. In Philadelphia a successful attempt was made to erect two buildings out of the many which should be permanent, and in London the American Palace survived the last exhibition. But in nearly every other instance the edifices constructed with such cost and expenditure of time and taste had to be removed. None of the sites suggested for the New-York World's Fair is fitted for permanent structures. In every case the materials used for the buildings would have to be removed, thereby involving great loss. Why should not this International Fair not only exceed any ever held since the first great British Exhibit, but mark a new departure, by being devoted to some uses which render it of permanent value to mankind? His proposition is that those who control the World's Fair should erect a series of buildings, keeping them in view their ultimate conversion into a vast amphitheater where official agencies can be employed to restore those dreary bits of long, nervous, slender and other complexion to health and comfort. A thousand acres should be set aside and the names of George Washington, or Washington's Landing, or the like, substituted for the names of the best architects and professional men that could be obtained. After the great exhibition was over, the buildings for the permanent uses, such as the American Museum, the Zoological Society, the like, would be permanent, and the rest of the structures would be removed.

CUBAN NOTES.

HAVANA, Oct. 20.—Twelve cases were secured here from yellow fever and fifteen from small-pox during the week ended Friday last.

A duel was fought yesterday between an officer of the staff and a government employee. The officer was dangerously wounded.

The American seaman, Zachary Taylor, who was a sailor at Fañaire, near Puerto de Cartas, has been got off.

A NEW SUBMARINE CABLE.

QUEBEC, Oct. 20.—The first message over the new telegraph cable to Amoostic was received at The Chronicle office yesterday from the Hon. Dr. Fortin, the chief promoter of the cable.

FOREIGN NOTES.

LONDON, Wednesday, Oct. 20, 1860.

The Times in its financial article this morning says: "The cool (\$250,000) withdrawn from the Bank of England was sent to Egypt to pay for extra, the sum of which is large."

A despatch from Paris to *The Daily News* says: "The consent of the American Government to a joint purse committee by the code companies seems to encounter difficulties."

The request of the St. Gotthard Tunnel contractors for 700 days' delay it appears is purely legal formalism, and does not imply that the completion of the tunnel will be delayed beyond next summer.

The Sportsman this morning says that James Riley, the sculler of Saratoga, N. Y., has entered for the American prize, and has taken up his quarters at Barts.

The Sporting Life says that Littlewood, of Sheffield, competitor on Monday last for his deposit for the meteorastic championship, is to be speedily constituted, and the trial will be held at Barts, surrounded by friends.

The sculler could hear his partner, the star or weakly unaccountable or weaker would be within telephone or telegraphic communication, and the two would confer with each other, and make arrangements to meet again.

After the great exhibition was over, the Americans had the same difficulty in getting away from the English.

HALIFAX, N. S., Oct. 19.—A monster sturgeon, weighing 300 pounds, was caught near Devil's Island yesterday and brought to Lunenburg.

GARIBOLDI AT GENOA.

From *The London News*.

Garibaldi has applied for permission to visit his native land, was promptly and courteously answered. The arrangements were left entirely to his convenience, and as close to shore as possible after 11 o'clock at night. As soon as the opportunity offered, he embarked, and in the small hours of the morning, having paid his respects to the bark and to the sides of the carriage to keep of the presence. Within this cordial salutation he was received by an aged soldier, who had accompanied himself with a gun, and who, though blind, was a sharpshooter, and a good shot. The gunner kissed his hand to the old man, who did not even observe his approach. This done, he quietly walked back to his shop and resumed his work.

He had been in Genoa, Italy, where he had been engaged in the construction of a fortification, and was to be present at the opening of November 1.

OTTAWA, Oct. 20.—Considerable snow fell all through the Ottawa district yesterday.

HAMILTON, N. S., Oct. 19.—A monster sturgeon, weighing 300 pounds, was caught near Devil's Island yesterday and brought to Lunenburg.

ALFRED HENRY THESIGER.

LONDON, Oct. 20.—A report this morning of the seriousness from concession of the lungs of the Right Hon. Alfred Henry Thesiger, Lord Justice of the Court of Appeal, has been quickly followed by the announcement this afternoon of his death.

He was born in 1838, and attained distinction as a lawyer. He was one of the "ordinary members" of Her Majesty's court of Appeal, and was the last who received that appointment. His salary was equivalent to \$25,000 per annum.

ROBERT W. TOWNLEY.

Robert W. Townley, ex-Mayor of Elizabeth, N. J., died at his residence in that city yesterday afternoon. Mr. Townley was born in Union County, N. J., and was a member of the firm of Townley & Townley, which he founded, and the firm still exists.

We have yet to hear of the first Democratic candidate for Congress in the South who approves of Hancock's action on the tariff claim. Not one of them dare indeed it—*Times* (N.Y.).

The Democratic call it a "business sense" That's what it is. The business men are scared. "A tariff for revenue only" da-B—*New-Haven Journal* (Conn.).

A GREAT CORRESPONDENCE CONFERENCE.

From *The Evening Star* (D.C.).

"The tariff! What is the tariff, anyhow? I don't know what the dickens these Republicans are making such a rumpus about."—W. S. H.

"General, it's a very important point. The tariff is a very bad thing, and it's in danger if you don't stand up square for the tariff."—T. F. R.

"Oh, we haven't got anything against the tariff that I know of. Tell 'em it's all right."—S. S. H.

NOVA SCOTIA SOLID FOR HANCOCK.

From *The Halifax News* (N.S.).

During a brief interview yesterday with a gentleman from Nova Scotia, who is on a visit to this city, he informed me that Hancock's election was almost a certainty that the people in that province of the British Empire were almost all in favor of Hancock. On being asked why, he replied: "Because they believe that with him and the other members of the Union Committee of the United States, you believe in protecting the Republican party, who believe in protecting home industry, will please put that in their pipe and smoke it."

"OLD SPOTS DID IT."

From *The Evening Star* (D.C.).

"As to the 329 houses," said Congressman Hill last night, "it did us more harm in Ohio than good. The Democratic who started it ought to be given a horn and sent into solitude. It hadn't been for the 329 agitators that the War of 1861 would have been avoided."—C. W. A.

"It's a good thing to have a strong barometer, but it's dangerous to depend on it."—John C. Breckinridge, in a long letter—*we quote it from the New-York Tribune*.

RANDOLPH'S FREE TRADE RECORD.

From *The Northern Advertiser*.

While Mr. Randolph appeals to General Hancock not to talk for a tariff, he has no objection to the bill, and has voted for it. He has also been appearing in the role of a protective man, it comes to memory that Senator Randolph has elsewhere spoken otherwise. On the 5th of May, 1857, he announced an invitation to a meeting of the Hamilton Club, New-York, in a long letter—we quote it from the *New-York Tribune*:

"The highest present attainable position to us is a party's, the advocacy of free trade in its full, broad sense.

"We have already extorted from our friends in the natural confederacy a campaign against the tariff, and I am sure we can successfully prosecute a campaign against it. I believe it to be the principle

"upon which we can successfully prosecute a campaign against it. I think it a d—d intent to defend the tariff, or to defend it, and to give it a place in our platform. We have a strong and valiant party, and I am sure we can successfully prosecute a campaign against it. I believe it to be the principle

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